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COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE
 Bens, Ark.

Founded by William Edward Leach

and Leta Richards O'Hare

On the advisory council of Commonwealth College are Alice
 Stacey Blackwell, William Buck, Mary D. Brite, Albert P. Coyle, Senator
 Lynn J. Frazier, William E. Green, John Haynes Holmes, Ernest B. Holt-
 man, James A. Phillips, O'Leary Sinclair, Carrie Weaver Smith, Luther Kly
 Smith, and six other members, so that it is tied up through them to vari-
 ous radical movements, including the American Civil Liberties Union,
 which seems to be connected with most of the subversive movements in Amer-
 ica.

Among those connected with Commonwealth College fortnightly are
 Eugene V. Debs and Norma Thomas. The latter is executive director of
 the League for Industrial Democracy and a member of the American Civil
 Liberties Union. Albert P. Coyle is the radical director of the League
 of Engineers' Journal.

The professed object of Commonwealth College is to prepare
 students for work in the labor movement. It is a radical college of
 Communist tendencies. It publishes the Commonwealth College fortnightly.

Harold E. Brown is the executive secretary.

Commonwealth College is evidently meant to foster the red
 movement in labor circles.

May 28, 1928

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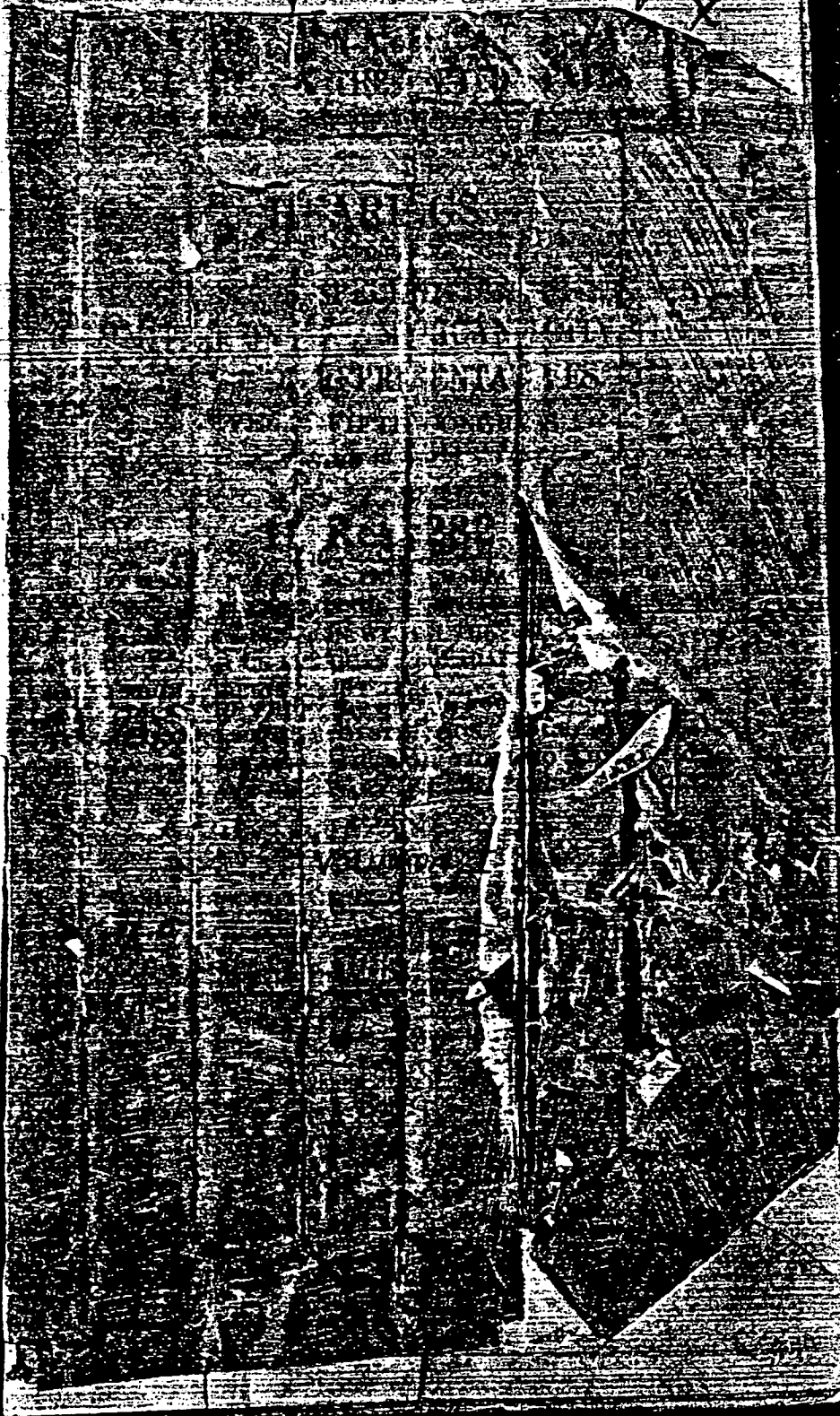
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The international vice president of this organization elected at that time was George Woolf, also at the head of the Alaskan Fish and Cannery C. I. O. Union.

In checking over the list of delegates at this convention one almost was led to believe that the Communist Party had simply moved in, bag and baggage. Some of the leading Communists in Colorado, California, Florida, and New Jersey are tied up with this organization.

On July 20, 1938, a big strike was called on the employees of the King Farms Co., which is in southern New Jersey. The C. I. O. council, through its organizer, Leif Dahl, the regional director for the Agricultural Workers, moved in and formed a council. This man Dahl is the chief lieutenant for Donald Henderson. Dahl, a member of the Communist Party in southern New Jersey, has on several occasions appeared at Federal milk hearings in up-State New York, and, after being sworn in, testified that he was representing the Communist Party in giving testimony.

United Office and Professional Workers of America, another C. I. O. affiliate. This organization has as its basic background the Office Workers' Union, which was started and kept going by the Trade Union Unity League of the Communist Party. Its president is Lewis Merrill, a member of the Communist Party in New York City. He has attended numerous conventions of the A. F. of L. as a delegate from one of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Office Workers Local of the A. F. of L. At the Federation of Labor conventions he associated with and voted with the known Communists. Ever since then he has been giving aid and comfort to Communist comrades wherever he possibly could. The headquarters of this union, which is a C. I. O. affiliate, is in New York City. It is also active in Chicago and St. Louis, and in the latter district members of the union have associated with the following persons, who are connected with the C. I. O. groups and who are also members of the Communist Party:

Prof. Lucien Koch, formerly head of the Commonwealth College at Mona, Ark., now educational director, or was in February, for the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate. In the fall of 1937 Koch acted as organizer for the Independent Shipyard Workers in the Boston and Quincy area. At that time, in one of the meetings, he was accused of being a Communist and he said, "I am proud of it."

Other C. I. O. leaders and organizers in St. Louis who are affiliated with the Communist Party are: John Doherty, regional director, S. W. O. C.; Robert Logsdon, secretary-organizer, United Radio and Electrical Workers; Julius H. Klyman, vice president, Newspaper Guild; Ralph Shaw, S. W. O. C. organizer; Christ Menikoph, S. W. O. C. organizer; William Sentner, regional director, United Radio and Electrical Workers; Max Michelson, regional director, Clothing Workers; Richard Brazier, organizer, Clothing Workers; Norman Smith, organizer, Auto Workers.

In a moment we will get to the record of Sentner. I referred to him before.

Department Store Employees, affiliated with C. I. O. This organization, now carrying on an intensive campaign in New York City, has as its general organizer one Clarina Michelson, a Communist, and she has been connected with the Communist movement

for the past 18 years. During that time she was a member of the National Committee of the Workers International Relief, member of National Committee of the Emergency Strike Relief group in 1928, and acted as executive in 1927. For a time she was a director of the Garland fund and also connected with the prisoners' relief fund of the International Labor Defense, and later on a member of the national committee of the International Labor Defense. She is now a C. I. O. organizer.

Fur Workers International Union, headquarters New York City.

This organization, affiliated with the C. I. O., is one of the outstanding Communist groups. For years everyone connected with the labor movement has been aware that a majority of the officials connected with this organization have been in the Communist movement. The president of the organization is Ben Gold, one of the best-known Communists in the United States. Gold for a number of years was a member of the central committee of the Communist Party and we find that the general manager of the joint board, Irving Potash, is also a well-known Communist. Other Communists connected in an official capacity with the union are Harry Begoon, Julius Berger, Jack Bernstein, Frank Brownstein, Maurice H. Cohen, Nathan Fishkoff, Julius Fleiss, Gus Hopman, Max Kochinsky, Jack Schneider, Maurice Bracher, Sol Charkin, Leo Hyman, Syman Kass, and at least 80 others.

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union is a union of metalliferous miners affiliated with the C. I. O. This organization was formerly known as the Western Federation of Miners and has been more or less tied up with radicals for quite some time.

At the present, William Dunn, a member of the central committee of the Communist Party and now in charge of party work in district No. 30, Montana, is located at Butte and among those close to the organization the claim is that Dunn just about controls the union. However, Reid Robinson is the president of the union, and some declare that Robinson is more or less opposed to communism; but there are many of the organizers who are members of the Communist Party, one of the leading organizers, Jess Gonzales, who carries C. I. O. credentials, has been a prominent member of the Communist Party for a number of years.

Another Communist connected with this organization is Paul Peterson, of Park City, Utah. In the past he was the contact man between the Communists and the mine workers.

Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians. This C. I. O. organization was created by a group of Communists in New York City. The actual leader of the group is Marcel Scheer, who maintains an office at 116 East Sixteenth Street, New York City. He has been one of the leaders of the Communist Party in this country. For a number of years he was the national secretary of the Friends of Soviet Russia, and his scope of activities extended through many branches of the party movement.

There will be read into the record later on some letters which this gentleman has written.

Transport workers: The Transport Workers Union is headed by four leading members of the Communist Party, who are working under orders of Moscow to sovietize the American transit industry.

250 MEET TOMORROW AT STEEL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE CONVENTION

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20.—Over 250 Steel Workers Organizing Committee delegates of northern Illinois and Wisconsin will meet here Sunday, July 21, for the fifth convention of officers of lodges affiliated with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The convention will open at 9 a. m. at Bonk's Hall, 1835 South Sixth Street, when Emil Costello, State chairman of the Wisconsin C. I. O., will welcome the delegates. Gunnar Mickelsen, State C. I. O. director, will discuss the needs for a labor press and the role of the C. I. O. News in the job of organizing the unorganized.

The convention will concern itself with developing a program for strengthening unions, developing the responsibility of officers, maintaining wages, and the administration of contracts and grievance procedure.

According to latest advices, Harold Christoffel, militant leader of Allis Chalmers Local 248, United Automobile Workers of America, and chairman of the Milwaukee County Industrial Union Council, will explain the program of coordinating C. I. O. union activity and will greet the delegates in the name of the council.

LADIES AUXILIARY

The Wisconsin-Illinois Ladies Auxiliary of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee is taking a major part in the program by preparing a noon lunch for "conventioners." Van A. Bittner, regional director of the Midwest district of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, has made arrangements to be present and will be on the speaker's program.

Nathaniel S. Clark, director of the twelfth regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, will explain the purposes and administration of the National Labor Relations Act in the functions of the Board, and its officers. Student and apprentice problems will be discussed by Prof. W. J. Hibbard, director of industrial relations at Marquette University, and a national authority on the problems of student and apprentice training.

CALLED BY ADELMAN

The convention was called by Meyer Adelman, district director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, who will outline a program for consolidation, coordination, and responsibility. W. O. Schmemann, Steel Workers Organizing Committee counsel and field representative, will speak on the Menace of Union Incorporation and general legal problems affecting unions and union members.

The last month field representatives, C. Kley Mills, Walter Burke, and Mike Ostrowski, have been busy organizing the convention and its program at the subdistrict headquarters at Waukegan, Ill., Fond du Lac, Wis., and Sterling, Ill.

101. Lelf Dahl, Trenton and Vineland, N. J., district president of the Agricultural Workers Union (C. I. O. affiliate). This party was section organizer for the Communists in southern New Jersey, and with Lem Harris, Hal Ware, Donald Henderson, and others, formed the Farmers Committee of Action, which created so much trouble in the Philadelphia milkshed and in the New York State milkshed. At the Federal hearing on a proposed milk order, held in Syracuse, N. Y., February 1935, Dahl appeared as an appointed representative of the Communist Party of United States and read a brief protesting against the proposed milk order.

Nos. 102 to 182, inclusive.

In regard to the National Maritime Union, national headquarters in New York City, this C. I. O. affiliated group is controlled by the Communist Party of the United States.

The president of the organization is one Joseph Curran, who is a member of the Communist Party, and we have presented receipts to show his payments to said party.

Other leaders, organizers, delegates, field men, and office men associated with Curran in the National Maritime Union, and who are absolutely members of the Communist Party, are as follows: Thomas Baye, Hayes Jones, Ferdinand D. Smith, Jack Lorensen (Frederick M. Blackie) Meyers (this man was recently arrested in a C. I. O. riot at New Orleans, La.), Ted Lewis, Moe Byne, Smith Hopkins, Charles DeGraffe, James Gavin, Charles Rabben, Patrick Whalen, Baltimore, Harry Alexander, K. K. Owens, Adrian Duffy, Frank Jones, Felix

Sirep, Albert Lannon, Philadelphia, Howard McKenzie, Robert (Killam) New Orleans, Conrad Jones, Island A. Perry, Joseph Chaves, Pat Alex Bell, Al Rothard, L. Chamberlain (see attached Communist Party card for Chamberlain and McKenzie), Corby Talton, James Edwards.

133. George Woolf, San Francisco and Seattle: This is one of the men who, on the west coast, is considered a right-hand lieutenant of Harry Woolf is one of the leaders of the C. I. O. Cannery Workers Union, and a very prominent part in the communistic activities at the Tampa, Fla., office of the American Federation of Labor in 1930.

134. Walter Reuther, Detroit, Mich.: This fellow is one of the leaders of the Auto Workers Union and President Martin has preferred charges against him. He visited Soviet Russia and sent back a letter to this country with the following paragraph:

"Carry on the fight for a Soviet America."

134. Nat Ganley, alias Nat Kaplan, Detroit, Mich.: Has for years been a national figure in the Communist organization. He once held the position of district organizer in Boston, and was such an effective agent that he was made national organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union, a Communist affiliate. Then William Z. Foster appointed him general organizer of the Trade Union Unity League and sent him to Detroit to build the "red trial union" movement. Among the organizations he formed were the Pickers' Union, the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, and the Sausage Workers' Union. Even now he is an instructor at the Red People's School in Detroit.

He has been active in practically all of the C. I. O. strikes around Detroit, and is recording secretary of Anderson's United Automobile Workers strike in 1935.

137. Saul C. Waldbaum, attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.: This Communist, closely associated with Pat Toohey, district organizer for district No. 3, Philadelphia, was employed as strike counsel by the United Radio, Electrical Machine Workers at their strike on the Radio Corporation of America in Camden, N. J.

138. Abraham J. Isserman, Newark, N. J., communist attorney. He has acted as attorney for Communist Party, district No. 14, New Jersey, and has handled cases for the International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union. He is employed by the Radio and Electrical Workers' Union as for the C. I. O. and Labor's Non-Partisan League unit in New Jersey.

This man is one of the leaders of the radical forces in stirring up the Jersey City for the so-called freedom of speech.

139. — Clebol, Detroit, Mich.: This Communist was sent from New York City to Detroit to assist in the automobile strike carried on by the Auto Workers Union of Michigan.

140. J. Woolfson, Detroit, Mich.: A Communist organizer who also acted as organizer for the Auto Workers Union in the Detroit area.

141. Lucken Koch, Boston and St. Louis, Mo.: This man, who proudly claims that he was a Communist at a meeting in Boston, acted as organizer for the United Ship Yard Workers in the Boston and Quincy, Mass., area. This C. I. O. affiliated group. Later on he acted as organizer for the Radio Electrical Workers and also acted as part-time educational director.

Koch at one time was president of the radical Commonwealth College in at Menn, Ark.

142-149. He George Bundas, Arthur Scott, John Borawiac, Arba Halberg, Gus Hall, Charles Byer, Andrew Marsh, Joe Orawiec, and Sidney Watkins.

These are the Communists who were employed by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee officials and led by Halberg as the dynamite crew in and about Warren, Ohio. The local police at Warren, Ohio, can give full details as to activities and history.

150. Joseph A. Salerno, Boston, Mass.: Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, C. I. O., New England leader. He has been associated with Communist groups, giving his aid, time, and money.

The Massachusetts Communist was investigated by a State committee and is mentioned on page 212 of that report.

151. Tom Johnson, Los Angeles, Calif.: Publisher of the C. I. O. Worker. Tom Johnson has been one of the leading Communists in the United States, frequently mentioned in the Field Committee report; was formerly district organizer, District No. 17, Alabama, and is also an ex-convict, serving a term at Columbus, Ohio, after being convicted in State Court for criminal syndicate activities.

It is simple enough to see the reason why it is of benefit to un-American forces to organize both of these groups if they organize one of them. I have referred to the effort afoot among Communists to organize in such a way in the educational institutions to bring about a "closed shop on the campus," as one document refers to the organization from the top—instructors—and the organization at the bottom—students.

On the one hand, the professor would feel freer to teach communism in the institution; and on the other side, the student would be more acceptable to the teaching of it. If a student should be fired for Communist action in the institution the student bodies and the professorial bodies could be in an organized position to strike if a professor were fired the student body and professorial body could jointly act. I have already shown how many professors are worked up into the machinery of radicalism in the United States in all avenues. I have listed some of the teacher organizations that are extremely communistic. This does not represent the entire picture.

There are a number of Communist professors, there are a number of Socialist professors, there are professors who used to be I. W. W. there are others who are atheists, there are many who are on the firing line in cooperating movements. There have been many colleges blacklisted because such radicals have been dismissed from service. The American Professors' Association usually conducts the blacklisting. The American Federation of Teachers, now headed by Fred Jerome Davis, the C. I. O. and Labor Non-Partisan League leader in the New England State, and who was cut from the teachers staff at Yale a few years ago, is president of that American Federation of Teachers. It is honeycombed with radicals of extreme types. It, of course, carries on a campaign against teachers' oaths to the Constitution of the United States. In fact, over 700 New York teachers, most of them with foreign sounding names, protested against teachers' oath in New York when the State legislature had the issue before it 2 years ago. The American Federation of Labor, of which the American Teachers Federation is yet affiliated—a referendum is on now for affiliation with the C. I. O.—has openly scored the leadership of the American Federation of Teachers in the past because of its Communist leadership. In fact some of its original officers have resigned with the public statement that they could no longer tolerate the Communist leadership in the American Teachers Federation. Possibly the deepest penetrated locals are in New York City. Davis himself is referred to in communistic circles as a friend of Russia, as one who has made frequent visits to Russia, as one who has learned to speak their language and as an "authority" on Russia. It is a safe bet that the Communists would not refer to him as an authority on the subject were he not overly friendly to the Communist side. Davis was among the many intellectuals who in April of this year, 1938, approved the mass killings—purges—in Russia, but attempted to remove the radicals from the schools and left-wing movements in the United States and see where he stands?

Davis was one of those who entered protests to the effort to prevent the Communist leader, Simon Gerson from holding a city office in New York in March 1938. He was one of the signers of the "Golden Book" said to have contained over 500,000 American intellectual eulogies to Russia on its twentieth anniversary in 1937; he is the State

of Connecticut head of the Labor's Non-Partisan League; he is on the advisory committee of the Commonwealth College, which the hearings of the special committee of the State of Arkansas Legislature showed to be teaching and practicing communism, atheism, and free love 2 years ago. He is on the advisory committee of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy (the "red" front of Spain). He is director of the Consumers Union of the U. S., he is on the national advisory committee of the American Youth Congress, he is of the World Peaceways organization, he is of the national council of the Peoples Lobby, driving for government ownership of industry and utilities; he is of the Cooperative Distributors, Inc., the American Civil Liberties Union, League for Mutual Aid, International Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, Peace Patriots, etc.

As one example of how our educational institutions are penetrated, recently Granville Hicks, an avowed Communist, was added to the teaching staff at Harvard, where the bust of the notorious Bolshevik, John Reed, deported from the U. S. by the Wilson administration, has been placed in the hall of fame. Harvard has several communist organizations among its students; so strongly are they entrenched that they can issue a regular 28-page publication known as the Harvard Communist (note there a copy of it). Not every institution is penetrated, but a great number of them are. I will therefore not attempt to enumerate the long list that have been penetrated, or all the educators that are among the "red" forces or are playing their hidden, or all of the "red" activities of both the student and teaching staffs. But let me assure you that there are many strange things being perpetrated under the protection of so-called academic freedom in our country today.

Communists have stated: "The way youth goes, so does a country go in the future." While the parents sleep, the "reds" work for the fatal day.

LEAGUE OF PROFESSIONAL GROUPS

The League of Professional Groups was founded in 1932 in the United States, in time to throw its support to William Z. Foster, candidate for President of the United States, and James Ford, candidate for Vice President, on the Communist Party ticket. The membership of this organization is made up of writers, artists, teachers, physicians, engineers, scientists, and "other professional workers of America." Its headquarters are located in the Communist den, 85 East Twelfth Street, New York City.

The leaders of the league include Prof. Newton Arvin, Prof. H. W. L. Dana, Prof. John Dos Passos, Prof. Granville Hicks, Prof. Sidney Hook, Prof. Orrick Johns, Prof. Frederick J. Schuman, Leonie Adams, Sherwood Anderson, Emory Bassie, Maurice Becker, Lester Cohen, John Herrmann, Louis Lozowick, Isidor Schneider, Elwin Saver, Slater Brown, Folding Burke, Erskine Caldwell, Robert Cantwell, Winifred Chappell, Louis Colman, Lewis Corey, Henry Cowell, Malcolm Cowley, Kyle Crichton, Countee Cullen, Adolph Dehn, Howard N. Doughty, Miriam A. De Ford, Waldo Frank, Alfred Frueh, Murray Goodwin, Eugene Gordon, Horace Gregory, Louis Grudon, Sidney Howard, Langston Hughes, William N. Jones, Mather Josephson, Alfred Kreyenborg, Grace Lumpkin, Felix Mor-

Wife of Hearst worker	\$5.00
Bonus from World War Veterans	5.00
Branch 2, section 15	5.00
Siqueiros Experimental Workshop	5.00
Beem Refrigeration Co.	5.00
Workers of Weiner & Goroshin shop	5.00
Home Relief Bureau Unit	5.00
Unit and B, section 22	5.00
Metropolitan Hospital Unit, Communist Party	5.00
T. W. Weeks	5.00
College of the City of New York, Young Communist League	5.00
Classic Pleating Shop	5.00
Emergency Relief Bureau workers, district office 26	5.00
A Macfadden worker	5.00
Unemployed worker	1.00
Section 9	20.00
Auen, New York City	1.00
Workers of Navarre Cafeteria, members of local 302, American Federation of Labor	27.00
Jos. Ohmann	1.00
Ben. Trilesky	1.00
B. 18	2.00
John R. Carroll	1.00
Koch	2.00
Sepede	2.00
William Halper	5.00
A. Krastens	2.50
S. R., New York City	10.00
Jean Alexander	10.00
A. Picasso	1.00
Workers Alfreda Hat Shop	22.00
Anonymous	2.00
H. R.	5.50
Total	\$50.50

Note—The full list ran this total to over \$150,000 on this one occasion.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF COMMUNIST FUNDS—THE AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

The American fund for public service was originally known as the Garland fund, because a young intellectual by the name of Garland, educated in the theories of a queer philosophy, turned over his entire inheritance, amounting to \$900,000, principally in National City Bank stock, to a board composed of Communists; Socialists, and other types of radicals. Garland ordered that the money be turned into cash and expended in the promotion of revolutionary radicalism.

The headquarters of the American fund for public service are now located at 2 West Thirteenth Street, New York City. Members of the original board included: Roger Baldwin, William Z. Foster, Lewis S. Gannett, Sidney Hillman, James Weldon Johnson, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Scott Nearing, Mary E. McDowell, Judah L. Magnes, Norman Thomas, Rev. Harry F. Ward, Morris L. Ernst, and Walter Nelles. Most of these are still active members. Foster was replaced by Robert W. Dunn, Hillman by Benjamin Gitlow, Magnes by Freda Kirchwey, and Lovett by Clinton Golden.

The stock, when liquidated on the "capitalist" market, which the members of the board so despise, totaled about \$2,000,000. The funds have been and are still being distributed in huge amounts to Communists, Socialists, birth control, atheist, government ownership, free love, anarchist, and pacifist movements. Huge amounts have been

expended in furthering the activities of organizations agitating and propagandizing for the destruction of our system of government; for the destruction of religion; for the destruction of private enterprise. Other large amounts have been expended for the defense of revolutionists and for excursions to Russia.

The following are a few of the many ways in which their funds are distributed: The League for Industrial Democracy received \$84,274; Commonwealth College, \$23,580; the Workers School, Communist, \$11,000; radical pamphlets and surveys, \$189,000; Committee on Militarism in Education, \$12,400; American Civil Liberties Union, \$41,414; International Labor Defense, Communist, \$84,600; "New Masses," red publication, \$20,000; I. W. W., \$6,000; Russian Reconstruction Farm, \$21,015; study of coal and superpower, \$16,160; Sacco-Vanzetti defense, \$5,000; Daily Worker, Communist publication, \$24,713; Brooklyn College, \$174,227; Passaic strike cases, \$45,000; experimental education for children, \$21,000.

A wild cry arises from the gallery when a movement exposing such as the above-mentioned organizations, or defending the rights of the individual to live his ordered life, to be free and to own property, undertakes to raise an insignificantly small fund to operate, but huge funds, like the American fund for public service, are defended by such fault-finders. The red mint, described herein, apparently does not create any wild commotion, for some reason.

REDS TRY DISRUPT ARMY AND NAVY

The American people as a whole seem to be gradually awakening to the grave dangers confronting them through the conspiracies of Communists. Communism thus appears to have finally become the common target of most of our citizens.

But bills presented in Congress to make the advocacy of the destruction of our Government a crime punishable by imprisonment; to make it a felony to urge or influence members of the military or naval forces to disobey the laws of our Nation and regulations of our defense departments, bills to force the deportation of alien Communist and Anarchists; making it a felony to use our mails for the distribution of seditious literature, and other such legislation, have all been defeated in Congress, not by Communists, but by non-Communists or so-called liberals.

Among the major blows to the security of the American public, and in the interests of the subverting Communist and Anarchist forces within our country, was the defeat of the Tydings-McCormack bill "to make better provision for the Government of the military and naval forces of the United States by suppression of attempts to incite the members thereof to disobedience." This bill passed the Senate with very little opposition, the Communists having saved their fight on it for the House. There the bill was battled down on every attempt made to vote on it. The bill, as it passed the Senate read:

To make better provision for the Government of the military and naval forces of the United States by the suppression of attempts to incite the members thereof to disobedience.

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever advises, counsels, urges, or solicits any member of the military or naval forces of the United States

lishers; contributing editor, *New Pioneer*, 1931; executive committee, Workers Schools, New York City; central committee, Communist Party, United States of America; Communist Party candidate, Senate, 1936; general secretary, International Workers Order; National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, Washington, D. C., 1935; national committee, I. L. D.; national executive committee, American League Against War and Fascism; Communist Party convention committee, 1936; advisory council, *Book Union*; editor, *The New Order*, official organ of the International Workers Order.

Clara Bodian, national advisory board, I. L. D.; Communist Party candidate, Assembly, New York, 1934; administration secretary, American League Against War and Fascism; national executive committee, American section, International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism (Paris), 1934; writer, *Daily Worker*.

Robert W. Dunn, national committee, I. L. D.; national committee, American Civil Liberty Union; secretary, American Fund for Public Service; board of directors, All-American Anti-Imperialist League; member, Federated Press; member, John Reed Club; Marcus Graham Defense Committee; contributing editor, *New Masses*; author, Workers Library Publishers; national committee, League of Struggle for Negro Rights; prisoners relief fund; contributing editor, *New Pioneer*, 1931; National Committee to Aid Striking Miners Fighting Starvation; contributing editor, *Labor Defender*, 1931; contributing editor, *Friends of Soviet Union Magazine*, 1931; National Advisory Council, Workers Schools, New York City; signer of letter to President Roosevelt for recognition of Russia, 1933; supporter, National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 1934; member, League for Mutual Aid; editorial board, *Book Union*; signer, A Statement by American Progressives on the Moscow Trials, 1938.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national committee, I. L. D.; executive committee and advisory board, Friends of Soviet Union; member, prisoners relief fund; national committee, A. C. L. U.; national committee, International Workers' Aid; national advisory council, Workers Schools, New York City; member, League for Mutual Aid; sponsoring committee, testimonial dinner to Norman Thomas, 1934; member, Communist Party; editorial board, *Woman Today*; executive secretary, mass celebration in honor of "Mother" Bloor, 1937; instructor, Workers School, New York City; member, central committee, Communist Party; communist organizer, Bronx, N. Y.; signer, A Statement by American Progressives on the Moscow Trials, 1934.

James W. Ford, national advisory board, I. L. D.; American Negro Labor Congress; vice chairman, Anti-Imperialist League; Negro organizer, Trade Union Unity League; arrangements committee, United States Congress Against War; endorser, First National Convention, Friends of Soviet Union; Communist Party candidate, vice president of the United States; national executive committee, American League Against War and Fascism; member, central committee, Communist Party; editor, *New South* (Communist publication), 1938.

William Z. Foster, national committee, I. L. D., Communist Party candidate, Governor, New York; national committee, A. C. L. U.; executive committee and advisory board, Friends of Soviet Union;

pradium, Metal Workers Industrial Union; endorser, National Unemployment League; secretary-treasurer, Trade Union Unity League; author, Workers Library Publishers; national committee, League of Struggle for Negro Rights; contributing editor, *"New Pioneer"*; Workers Cultural Federation; central committee, Communist Party, United States of America; arrangements committee, United States Congress Against War; supporter, National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism; National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, Washington, D. C., 1935; Communist Party Convention Committee, 1936; sponsor, mass celebration in honor of "Mother" Bloor, 1937.

Mrs. J. C. Guggenheimer, national advisory board, I. L. D.; sponsor, Consumers Union, 1938.

Jessie Henderson, national committee, I. L. D.; member of People's Lobby; national executive committee, American section, International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism (Paris), 1934; sponsor of mass celebration in honor of "Mother" Bloor, 1937.

Angelo Herndon, national advisory board, I. L. D.; presiding committee, Communist National Convention, 1936; board of editors, *Champion of Youth*; Communist Party candidate, New York State Assembly, 1936; national vice president, Workers Alliance; national unemployed committee for Browder and Ford; vice president, Young Communist League; sponsor, mass celebration in honor of "Mother" Bloor, 1937; national committee, Negro Congress; national advisory committee, Commonwealth College; appealed to Negroes to join Communist Party, 1937; editorial board, *Young Communist Review*, 1938.

Tom Mooney, national advisory board, International Labor Defense; sponsor, mass celebration in honor of "Mother" Bloor, 1937.

Samuel Ornitz, national advisory board, I. L. D.; contributing editor, *New Masses*; National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners; National Committee to Aid Striking Miners Fighting Starvation; signer of Anti-Imperialist League protest against United States aid to Japan against China, 1932; signer of pledge supporting Communist Party Presidential candidates, 1932; Motion Picture Artists Committee of Anti-Nazi League, Los Angeles, 1937.

Joseph Puss, national advisory board, I. L. D.; member of John Reed Club; Prisoners Relief Fund, 1931; National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners; contributing editor, *Labor Defender*; secretarial staff, American League Against War and Fascism; editor, *The Fight Against War and Fascism*.

Louise Thompson, national committee, I. L. D.; arrangements committee, United States Congress Against War; national executive committee, American League Against War and Fascism; editorial board, *Woman Today*; National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners; national executive committee, American section, International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism (Paris), 1934; committee of professional groups for Browder and Ford; sponsor mass celebration in honor of "Mother" Bloor, 1937; national committee, I. W. O.; member, women's section, Communist Party; associate editor, *New Order*, official organ of I. W. O.; Communist Party organizer, Negro section.

Maude White; National committee, I. L. D.; Cleveland committee, Communist Party, 1938.

Michael Francis Doyle; Sophia H. Dullos; Rev. William N. Fineshruber; Dr. Alexander Fleisher; John W. Edelman; Rev. Maurice Feuer; James A. Va. Rev. Samuel N. Goldenson; Dr. W. Brooks Graves; Rev. Frederick R. Griffin; Robert Hampton, Jr.; Darlington Hoopes; Dr. R. J. Hovde; Irving Hunt; Mary N. Ingham; Francis Fisher Kane; Oxford Knight; Herman Levine; Simon Libros; Mrs. Sarah Limbach; Mr. I. Albert Liveright, Jr.; S. McCormick; James N. Maurer; Rev. Theodore Meyer; Rev. William Gilbert Howell; Harry O'Connor; Wayne Paulin; William Rosenwald; Mrs. Harvey F. Smith; Sidney A. Teller; Rev. Ralph B. Urmy; Dr. William J. Van Essen; David Wallerstedt; J. Barnard Walton; Dr. Frank D. Watson; and Dr. Benjamin H. Williams.

Baltimore Committee, American Civil Liberties Union: Dr. and Mrs. Athey, Miss Margaret D. Boehm, Dr. Gertrude C. Bussey, Mrs. William J. Brown, Mrs. Morris A. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. George Contes, Mrs. W. W. Woodbrook, Miss Elizabeth Gilman, Miss Helen D. Green, Mr. Raymond P. Hawes, B. N. Hartogensis, Francis Jencks, Kenneth D. Longsdorf, Mr. and Mrs. Brandon Mitchell, J. J. McNamara, Dr. and Mrs. Neistadt, Lois Oathoff, S. Willert Pleasants, Nora L. Reynolds, Joseph Rosenthal, Karl A. M. Scholtz and Gwendolyn B. Willis.

Civil Liberties Union of St. Louis: Dr. Albert E. Taussig, president; Prof. George W. Stephens, Dean Sidney E. Sweet, vice presidents; Richard C. Bland, executive secretary; directors, Rev. George M. Gibson, Jr.; H. N. Child, Mrs. C. K. Gleason, Prof. Joseph M. Klamon, Rabbi Ferdinand C. Lissner, Bishop William Scarlett, Rev. Ralph C. Abels, and Prof. Gulph F. Fuchs.

Mary Ware Donnett Defense Committee: Chairman, John Dewey; vice chairman, Henry Sloane Coffin, Katharine Bement Davis, Abel J. Gregg; treasurer, Corliss Lamont; secretary, Forrest Bailey; executive committee: Josephine Bascom Bacon, Harrison H. Elliott, Mrs. Marshall Field, Roy W. Howard, Dorothy Kenyon, Henry W. Thurston, Olive Van Horn. Committee: Edward J. Allen, Helen Arthur, Josephine D. Bacon, Forrest Bailey, Alice Stone Blackwell, Allen C. Boughton, Edwin M. Borchard, John McEntee Bowman, Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Louise Stevens Bryant, Lillian A. Burton, Elizabeth Campbell, Ida M. Cannon, Henry Sloane Coffin, Marc Connolly, Herbert J. Davenport, Katharine Bement Davis, Michael M. Davis, John Dewey, Robert L. Dickinson, Paul H. Douglas, Ruth Draper, Sherwood Eddy, Harrison H. Elliott, Kendall Emerson, Max Joseph Exner, Douglas P. Falconer, Mrs. Marshall Field, Margaret Flenniken, Abel J. Gregg, Louis I. Harris, George J. Hecht, James C. Heller, Norman E. Himes, Harry L. Hopkins (Federal Relief Administrator), William Hodson, Roy W. Howard, Rupert Hughes, Fanny Hurst, Joseph Jettrow, Bascom Johnson, Dorothy Kenyon, Corliss Lamont, Owen R. Lovejoy, Solomon Lowenstein, Marion Lerrigo McWilliams, William J. McWilliams, Kenneth McGowan, Edith J. Mitchell, Ruth Crawford Mitchell, Lewis Mumford, J. Prentice Murphy, Louis I. Newman, Kenneth R. Parmenter, Martin W. Park, William Allen Pussey, George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Jacob Rills, James Rorty, Milton J. Rosenau, William Salter, William E. Speers, Jessie Taft, Henry W. Thurston, Mabel Ellsworth Todd, Olive Van Horn, Miriam Van Waters, Goodwin Watson, Stephen S. Wise and Evangeline W. Young.

Southern California Branch: American Civil Liberties Union: Clinton J. Taft, Upton Sinclair, Kate Crane Cartz Doremus Scudder, Leo Gallagher, Ethelwyn Mills, P. D. Noll, Lew Head, John Packard, John Beardsley, Charlotte Dantzig, Edwin P. Hyland, Ernst Hesig and A. L. Wirin, latter in Federal Government.

National Council on Freedom from Censorship: Chairman, Hatcher Hughes; vice chairman, Barrett H. Clark, Fannie Hurst, Elmer Rice; treasurer, Harry Elmer Barnes; secretary, Gordon W. Moss; Sherwood Anderson, Helen Arthur Bruce Bilven, Kendall Banning, Anita Block, Dr. Louise Stevens Bryant, Witter Byner, James Branch Cabell, Henry Seidel Canby, Edward Childs Carpenter, Logan Clendinning, Marc Connolly, Mary Ware Donnett, Walter Prichard Eaton, Morris L. Ernst, Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, Paul Green, Dr. Louis I. Harris, Arthur Garfield Hays, Theresa Nelburn, B. W. Neubach, Sidney Howard, Rupert Hughes, Inez Haynes Irwin, Dorothy Kenyon, Kenneth Macgowan, H. L. Mencken, Karl A. Menninger, Lewis Mumford, Henry Raymond Mussey, George Jean Nathan, Rabbi Louis I. Newman, Rev. Robert Norwood, Eugene O'Neill, William A. Orr, Maxwell E. Perkins, Dr. O. Shearman Peterkin, Llewellyn Powys, Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, Robert E. Sherwood, Claire Sifton, Paul Sifton, Harry Weinberger, Stewart Edward White, Dr. Ira S. Wile, Harry Leon Wilson.

Committee on Indian civil rights: Nathan Margold (Department of Interior)

Chairman; Robert Cassner, secretary; Dr. Leon N. Adler, George P. Ahern, Harry W. Anderson, Mary Elliott Arnold, A. C. Ballard, A. A. Berle, Jr. (now with State Department), Alice Stone Blackwell, Alexander P. Black, Franz Jona Raymond B. Bragg, Witter Bynner, H. E. Cohen, Alice M. Cowan, Virginia Dabney, Robert W. Dunn, Haven Emerson, Charles T. Ennis, Howard S. Case, Florence Curtis Hanson, Albert Hirst, Mrs. Darlington Hoopes, Judson Hess, Mrs. Emily A. Madden, Jack McLellan, C. V. Muller, Jay B. Nash, W. F. Ogden, Henry W. Pinkham, Paul Porter, Elliot B. Pratt, Frederick B. Richter, Father John A. Ryan, Harold von Schmidt.

Committee on labor injunctions: Attorneys, John F. Finerty, Frank P. Walsh, Louis Pinchot, Thomas W. Hardwick (attorney for Dickstein committee), Donald H. Kitchberg (with Federal Government), E. M. Crossman, Jerome Walsh, James S. Spencer, William S. U'ren, E. D. Tittmann, W. B. Lane; clergymen, Harry Emerson Fosdick, John A. Ryan, Harry F. Ward, Edward L. Israel, Ada Nille Silver; professors, John Dewey, Herman Oliphant, Edwin M. Borchard, John A. Lapp, Jerome Davis, Alva W. Taylor, Clark Warburton, Paul H. Douglas, Ernst Freund, Edward A. Steiner, Broadus Mitchell, Alice Hamilton, A. J. Todd, Carter Goodrich, Colston K. Warns, Mary E. Woolley, H. W. Edgerton, Tyrell Williams, R. G. Tugwell, Edward A. Ross, Vida B. Gandler, Horrell Hart, W. Carson Ryan, Jr.; editors, authors, and others, Fremont Older, William Allen White, Elizabeth C. Evans, Dr. John B. Andrews, John A. Fitch, Waldo Frank, Sidney Hillman, A. J. Muste, Sherwood Anderson, Robert Herrick.

Committee on academic freedom: Prof. William C. Bagley, Prof. John L. Childs, Prof. George S. Counts, Dr. James N. Dillard, William Edward Dodd (former ambassador to Germany), Prof. Charles A. Ellwood, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Prof. Robert Murray Haig, Prof. Sidney H. Harkness, Prof. Horace M. Kalten, Prof. William H. Kilpatrick, Dr. John A. Lapp, Prof. D. Leigh, Dr. Henry R. Linville, Prof. Karl N. Llewellyn, Prof. A. O. Lovejoy, Dr. Jesse N. Newlon, Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr, Prof. Alexander Meiklejohn, William A. Neilson, Frederick L. Redefor, Prof. Vida Scudder, Prof. Clarence B. Skinner, Dr. V. T. Thayer, Prof. L. L. Thurston, Mary E. Woolley.

In addition to the above, the American Civil Liberties Union sets up numerous temporary committees for special occasions. It claims the cooperation of thousands of attorneys throughout the country who will rush to the aid of any individual in difficulty.

A. C. L. U. LEADERS ACTIVE IN OTHER MOVEMENTS

Members of the American Civil Liberties Union and its many committees and affiliates are officials or committee members of other radical organizations, namely, American League for Peace and Democracy, Methodist Federation for Social Service, People's Lobby, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Reconciliation Trust, Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, Teachers' Union, Federal Council of Churches, Peace Patriots, National Religious and Labor Foundation, Friends of Soviet Union, American League Against War and Fascism, Norman Thomas Election Committee, American Committee Opposed to Alien Registration, American Fund for Public Service, All-American Anti-Imperialist League, India Independence League of America, International Committee for Political Prisoners, National Urban League, Open Forum Speakers' Bureau, Prisoners' Relief Fund, International Juridical Association, National Committee to Aid Striking Miners, International Workers' Aid, American League for India's Freedom, New York Committee for Progressive Miners' Relief, Foreign Policy Association, U. S. Congress Against War, Sponsoring Committee of Emma Goldman, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Association for Old Age Security, League for Industrial Democracy, American Student Union, Rand School of Social Science, American Birth Control League, American Progressive Committee to Support "Il Nuovo Mondo", Brookwood College, Inc.; Committee on Militarism in Education, Conference for Progressive Labor Action, Labor Age Magazine, League for Independent Political Action, Socialist Party, Communist Party, Young People's Socialist League, National Mooney-Billings Committee, America-For-All Magazine, National Congress for Economic Reconstruction, League Against Fascism, Tumbler Labor Conference, Committee on Churches and World Peace, League of Nations Association, Inc.

California Committee for Social Justice, Church League for Industrial Democracy, Emergency Peace Campaign, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, American League for Human Rights, New York Workers' Committee on Unemployment, Book Union, American League to Abolish Capital Punishment, John Reed Club, National Bureau of Information and Education, Robert Ingersoll Committee, Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, Artists and Writers Congress, League for Mutual Aid, Camp Wo-Chi-Ca, Brookwood Labor College, New School for Social Research, Group Theatre, Federated Press, Marcus Graham Defense Committee, "New Masses," Workers' Library Publishers, League of Struggle for Negro Rights, "New Pioneer," "Labor Defender," Workers (Communist) Schools, Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, Political Prisoners Bail Fund, International Labor Defense, Soviet Russia Today Magazine, Committee of Professional Groups, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Consumers' League, National Unemployment League, the Three-fold Movement, Unity Magazine, War Resisters' League, Women's Peace Society, "World Tomorrow," National World Court Committee, League for Organization of Progress, National Conference on Students in Politics, World Conscience Movement, Home Library Foundation, Ministers' Union, Committee of 48, Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, "New Republic," Save-Our-Schools Committee, Fellowship of Faiths, Pocono Study Tours Committee, Farmer-Labor Political Federation, "Socialist Call," Champion of Youth Magazine, National Council for the Prevention of War, Committee for Industrial Organization (C. I. O.), Heywood Brown Election Committee, Public Ownership League, National Popular Government League, McNamara and Schmidt Pardon Committee, Western Writers Congress, American Federation of Teachers, Manumet Association, Inc., Pioneer Youth of America, American Friends of Turkey, American Russian Institute, Child Study Association of America, China Institute of America, Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, Henry George Foundation, New Education Fellowship, Progressive Education League, World Unity Foundation, "Open Road," Victor Bergt Foundation, Council for Intellectual Cooperation, Committee on Action of Farmer-Labor Political Federation, Association of Unemployed College Alumni and Professional People, Committee on Workers and Farmers' Rights, Moscow State University, Third (Communist) International, Social Frontiers Magazine, Common Sense Magazine, Cooperative Distributors, Commonwealth Federation of New York, American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky, Mohegan Colony House, Sacramento Appeal Committee, American Workers' Party, Church Emergency Committee for the Relief of Textile Workers, National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, The Witness Magazine, Institute of International Relations, "New Leader" (newspaper), Foreign Language Information Service, World Peaceways, The Challenge Magazine, National Sharecroppers' West, Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, Workers' Defense League, American Jewish Congress, National Child Labor Committee, National Student Federation, A. World Gandhi Movement, American Association of University Women, Golden Rule Foundation, Institute of International Education, Committee on Cause and Cure of War, Student Congress Against War, John Dewey Society for Study of Education and Culture, American Friends Service Committee, Proportional Representation League, Committee for Southern Political Prisoners, World Committee for Fight Against Imperialist War, A. F. L. Rank and File Committee, American League Against War and Fascism, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Methodist Federation for Social Service, Free thinkers of America, International Union of Revolutionary Writers, Labor Research Association, League of Professional Groups for Ford and Foster, People's Legislative Service, National Scottsboro Committee, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Young Pioneers of America, International Professional Association for Social Insurance, Church Emergency Relief Committee, American Veterans' Council, Commonwealth College, National Citizens Committee for Civil Rights in Automobile Industry (set-up to aid the Committee for Industrial Organization in its sit-down strikes), American Youth Congress, China Institute of America, United Parents Association, Dramatists Guild of the Authors' League, "People's Press" (paper), University of Exile, Ellis Settlement, Christian Social Justice Fund, Russell Sage Foundation, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, North American Newspaper Alliance, "Jewish Daily Forward," Telephone Operators Union, National Women's Part, Teachers' Guild of New York, Citizens' Union, United Textile Workers of America, Congregational Education Society, Committee for Industrial Organization and Spanish Aid Movements.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE ACCUSES AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Is a report prepared by the Naval Intelligence, appearing in the September 1935 edition of the Congressional Record, the following statement is made: "Organizations which while not openly advocating the 'force and violence' principles of the Communists, give aid and comfort to the Communist movement and party. Among the strongest of these organizations are: (a) American Civil Liberties Union. This organization is too well known to need description. The larger part of the work carried on by it and its various branches does undoubtedly materially aid Communist objectives."

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION REPORT SHOWS DEFENSE FOR COMMUNISTS, INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, ETC.

The reports of the American Civil Liberties Union over a period of years show their continuous defense of Communists, Industrial Workers of the World, Socialists, radical pacifists, and other types of revolutionaries, as well as a continual attack on the efforts of Congress or State legislatures to enact laws of protection from aliens, Communists, and radicals. The union has fought out of allegiance laws as strongly as attempts to prosecute or deport or give citizenship or prevent entry within our country to any type of undesirable.

EXCHANGE OF THANKS

The Communists deeply appreciate the close cooperation given them by the American Civil Liberties Union and its leaders. They have not hesitated to express their sentiments accordingly. On the other hand, the union has openly sympathized with the Communist cause. At the Ninth Annual Convention of the Communist Party, the activities of Rev. Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union were heralded in the following statement: "Much selfish and consistent service to a progressive cause as Dr. Ward has given, will always receive the unstinted recognition and support of the Communist Party."

ADMITS LIBERTY STRANGLING UNDER COMMUNISM, BUT SUPPORTS IT

In Liberty Under the Soviets, by Roger N. Baldwin, he admits that he recognizes "fully the dangers in the extreme measures of control in effect in Russia today." He deplores "them for their unnecessary cruelties," but admits his "personal prejudices in favor of the economic achievements and purposes of the Russian revolution." He says: "I have aided enterprises organized in the United States to help Soviet industry and agriculture, and to gain recognition for Russia. . . . First-hand contact has strengthened my hopes for the effects of economic liberty and diminished my fears for the effects of political repression." Yet when Baldwin was in Russia he admits that "hundreds of persons were being arrested. The political prisons were crowded. The Government was nervous. . . . Georgia . . . obviously was being held in the Union (of Soviet Republics) against the desire of its people for independence." He stated: "In the Communist philosophy, from the days of Karl Marx to the present, there is no room for the ideas of freedom of speech, press and assemblage, or liberty of individual conscience." In discussing the religion of Russia, he said: "There is now no state church. There is an antichurch state." Baldwin frankly admitted that even his book would have been censored under the Soviet system of government. In other words, he says there is no liberty worthy of mention in Russia; and that "the Constitution contains no guarantee of rights to individuals." It is interesting to note in this connection that the American Civil Liberties Union, of which Baldwin is an official, is constantly defending the so-called "rights" of Communists in the United States under the American Constitution to advocate the overthrow of the American Government and the establishment of a Communist system.

According to the Philadelphia (Sunday) Dispatch, Roger Baldwin wrote in the Harvard University Year Book of 1935: "My chief aversion is the system of greed, private profit, privilege, and violence which makes up the control of the world today, and which has brought it to the tragic crisis of unprecedented hunger and unemployment. Therefore, I am for socialism, disarmament, and ultimately for abolishing the State itself as an instrument of violence and compulsion. Communism is the goal." (This has been verified by us.)

COMMUNIST CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Communists in the United States have not neglected the so-called cultural front, for the reason that it presents some of the best available avenues for propaganda and political penetration. These might be mentioned as art, the theater (spoken drama), the films, and the dance and music. None of these arts have been neglected by the "reds." There are today the Theater Union, the Workers Laboratory Theater, the Workers Dance Groups, the Artists Union, the John Reed Club, the Pierre Degeyter Club, and also, of course, the Labor Sports Union (Monthly Review, December 1934). Large possibilities for this activity were rendered only by the existence of the Soviet Union where directing centers could control it on an international scale. Each of them has a special region for destroying the world culture and undermining the very basis of civilized society.

One of the pioneers of the "red" theater movement is the John Reed Club. It has been active both in the theater and in the cinema as well as in the art. It is still very much in the forefront. It seeks both revolutionary plays and the development of revolutionary playwrights. It has issued calls for short and long plays to go to the League of Workers Theaters of the United States of America, 42 East Twelfth Street, New York City, national section of the International Union of Revolutionary Theaters of Moscow (John Reed Club Bulletin).

One of the first organizations of the "red" theater groups was the Workers Drama League, of New York City, in 1926. Among those prominent were Howard Lawson, Michael Gold, Ida Ruh, and Jasper Deeter. A year later five young revolutionary playwrights, Lawson and Gold, mentioned above, Francis Farragoh, Ein Jo-Basshe, and Prof. John Dos Passes, established the New Playwrights' which was financed with an endowment of \$100,000 by the late Otto Kahn, Wall Street banker. This developed the Provincetown Theater.

In 1930 came a German-speaking labor theater group producing "agitprop" or agitational and propaganda plays, produced not in theaters but at labor rallies and in revolutionary meetings. The Scottsboro trials were seized as for propaganda purposes. This group was followed by the organization of the Workers Laboratory Theater, under the newly formed Workers Drama League. The purposes were to spread radical propaganda and foment class hatred. The first magazine, The Workers Theater, was organized, and this grew into the much more pretentious New Theater of today. International Literature and International Theater are other organs of the Workers Theater movement.

A dramatic bureau was set up in New York in 1931, and the theater movement became national. The next year was held the first National Workers Theater festival and conference. Messages came to the conference from reds in Japan, Germany, Russia, and France, as well as from the International Workers Dramatic Union in Moscow. There was established the League of Workers Theaters of the United States of America, as a national federation of producing groups. It voted to affiliate with a national section of the International Workers Dramatic Union giving it a still deeper Communist flavor. The Workers Theater became the official organ, the name of which publication was changed in 1933 to the New Theater. The contributing editors enlisted included Sidney Howard, John H. Lawson, Anita Block, Joseph Freeman, Virgil Geddes, Lee Strasberg, Mordecai Gorelik, Paul and Claire Sifton, most if not all of whom are of the Communist John Reed Clubs; Paul Peters, of the central committee of the Communist Party; Prof. H. W. L. Dana, teacher in the Communist schools in Boston; and Hallie Flanagan, then of Vassar Experimental Theatre and on the advisory committee of Moscow Institute and now head of the Works Progress Administration Theatre project.

One of the first results of the new and broader movement was providing the Vassar Experimental Theater with Can You Hear Their Voices? an agitational play written by Hallie Flanagan and Margaret Clifford. Other agitprop productions followed. Next came the Theater Union, among the sponsors being Sherwood Anderson, Blanche Yurka, Paul Muni, Sidney Howard, and others. This was regarded as a great step forward from the Workers Laboratory Theater. The Drama Union was organized in Chicago, the Contemporary Theater in Los Angeles, and the New Theater in Detroit. Others of a similar stripe followed. Next was brought forward the idea of the Group Theater to be a permanent company of players to produce agitprop plays. The Workers Laboratory Theater became the Theater of Action. Its growth has been rapid.

The New Theater League was formed in 1935. It was said to be dedicated to a "struggle against war, fascism, and censorship." It secured the sponsorship of four Congressmen for the production Waiting for Lefty, an agitprop play. They were Representatives Amelio, Schneider, Lundeen, and Marcan-play. They were Representatives Amelio, Schneider, Lundeen, and Marcan-play, the latter who lost reelection to Congress when he became the Communist Party candidate. The national advisory board for the league was made up to include Walter Pritchard Eaton, of the Yale School of Drama, Barrett H. Clark, Clifford Odets, Virgil Geddes, Langston Hughes, Lee Strasberg, Conrad Clark, Michael Gold, Rose McClendon, Mordecai Gorelik, Prof. H. W. L. Dana, Paul Robeson, Benno Schneider, and Paul Peters, sort of a united front of "reds" of varied shades. Today the New Theater League is the mainspring of the agitprop theater movement. Among the groups allegedly in the league are the Theater of Action, Artek, Theater Collective, all of New York; New Theater of Philadelphia; Chicago Group Theater; Boston New Theater Players; and Los Angeles Contemporary Theater. Other groups are the New Theater Players, Brooklyn Labor Theater, Ukrainian Dramatic Circle, Negro Peoples Theater, Theater Advance, all of New York; Unity Players, New Haven; Peoples Theater, Cleveland; Newark Collective Theater; Pittsburgh New Theater Group; Workers Dramatic Club of Gary; New Theater Union of Detroit; the Chicago Collective Theater; New Theater Group; Artes and Vanguard Players; the New Theater Players of Hollywood; and the Negro Peoples Theatre of the South, opened by the Southern Negro Youth Conference. The league seeks to proselyte among players and theatrical groups whenever and wherever possible. (For above history see Ben Blake's The Awakening of the American Theater).

A report of the First National Theater Workers Conference (mentioned above) in the May 1932 issue of the Workers Theater declared that the "basic tasks of the workers theater are now to spread the idea of the class struggle, to participate actively in the class struggle, by raising funds for campaigns, and for the revolutionary press, and by recruiting workers into the revolutionary unions and mass organizations, and especially to arouse the workers for the defense of the Soviet Union against the coming imperialist attacks.

The Workers Theater Council, of Chicago, was formed January 22, 1933. Sponsors of the Chicago Workers Theater were: Sherwood Anderson, Waldo Frank, Prof. Eustace Hayden, Prof. Scott Nearing, Prof. Louis Wirth, Malcolm Cowley, Michael Gold, Mary McDowell, Dr. Curtis Reese, Prof. James M. Yard, Jacob L. Crane, Albert Goldman, Prof. Harold Lasswell, Prof. Fred L. Schumann, Prof. Robert M. Lovett, all radicals of varied shades.

The production committee includes Alice H. Ettinger, formerly with the University of Chicago Dramatic Association; Manford Ettinger, of the communistic Commonwealth College Experimental Theater; Louis Gitlis, Cleveland Playhouse and Jewish Institute Players; Tom Ireland, Cleveland Players and Goodman Theater; Joseph Kasper, 9 years with the Jewish Peoples Institute Players; Rose Krupnick, scene designer, Jewish Peoples Institute Players; Kathryn McKinnel, University of Pittsburgh Pitt Players; George Robbins, young Communist journalist; Mitchell Siporin, scene designer, Artek Theater, New York, said to be a young Chicago Communist with a police record; Irving Tombach, New York dramatic director (memorandum on Workers Theater, Chicago, March 21, 1933).

Another Chicago member of the New Theater Guild is the Chicago Repertory Group. Among the sponsors are: Robert Abbott, editor of the Defender, a colored newspaper; Norman Alexandroff, a "red" lecturer; Van A. Rittner, C. I. O. regional director in the Chicago area; Lillian Hirstein, who was in 1928 secretary-treasurer of the American Committee on Information about Russia; Harold Lasswell, University of Chicago, and a lecturer at the Chicago Communist school; Meyer Levin, widely known radical; Curtis Reese, head of Lincoln Center; T. V. Smith, a former State senator, and professor of University of Chicago; Philadelphia Bruckenridge, of the American Civil Liberties Union; Ernest W. Burgess, professor of University of Chicago; his sister, Roberta Burgess Mordecai Childs, district organizer of the Communist Party of Illinois; John Schmeles, C. I. O. organizer and district organizer of the Communist Party in Detroit; Frederick Schumann, dismissed from the University of Chicago; Carleton Washburne, head of Winnetka school system; Carl Haessler, Federated Press; Louise Hamburger, of the American League Against War and Fascism (Chicago Repertory Group Pamphlet).

In our capital city of Washington, the New Theater Group has been active in producing agitprop plays. In 1933 it proposed to present the play Private Hicks

support of meritorious pictures, such as that given by the club to the Vamp kino's Turkish. The work will be correlated and integrated this coming fall and a film group will be mobilized for the study of the technique of picture making and the education of workers in the cinema as an ideological and artistic medium.

"Publishers are adding to their lists the work of club members." Charles Y. Harrison's "Generals Die in Bed" has appeared in England, Canada, and is issued by William Morrow in New York. It will appear soon in Soviet Russia, Germany, and Japan. Michael Gold's children's story, Charlie Chaplin's Parade, with illustrations by Otto Soglow, is on Harcourt, Brace's list for the fall. William Gropper's circus story told in drawings, film style, comes out this fall with Coward McCann.

"Many of the revolutionary writers and artists have emigrated for the summer to work on paintings for fall exhibitions and forthcoming books."

In 1933 the John Reed Club in Boston held one of its regular meetings at which John Groll spoke against the National Recovery Administration. A proletarian dance followed. Books and pamphlets were collected from among the revolutionists for the Lawrence Workers' Circulating Library. The Little Red Stars, composed of Lawrence children of communist belief, sang red songs.

The national officers of the John Reed Clubs were:

Harry Alan Potamkin	John W. Lawson	Gilbert Rocks
Bill Sentner (C. I. O.)	Kenneth Fearing	Eugene Gordon
Jack Conroy	Joshua Kunitz	Leon Dennen
Alan Calmer	Joseph Freeman	Wallace Phelps
Lester Glass	Phil Bard	Robert Pfanner
Duna Morell	William Siegel	Philip Stevenson
John Wexley	Alan Calmer	Bob Reed
E. Rolfe	Edward Dahlberg	

The "John Reed Club" authors have been listed as follows:

J. S. Balch	Hugo Gellert	John Howard Lawson
Tillie Lerner	Edward Newhouse	Maxwell Bodenheim
Bob Reed	M. Shulmison	Clifton Cuthbert
Muriel Rukeyser	John C. Rogers	Ben Field
Warren Rudinow	Richard Right	R. Miller
John Wexley	Thomas Jordan	A. Abramowitz
Paul Peters	John Gregory	John Dos Passos
Melvin Levy	Sam Gasper	Pauline Roumaine
Grace Lumpkin	Helen Moore	Eugene Clay
Leon Dennen	Miriam Clark	

In addition to the publications previously mentioned, the John Reed Club issues the Anvil (Moberly, Mo.), Blast (New York City), Cauldron (Grand Rapids, Mich.), Left Review (Philadelphia), Partisan Magazine (Hollywood, Calif.), and Partisan Review (New York City). International Literature is the international journal of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, with which the John Reed Club is affiliated (J. R. C. Bulletin, May-April 1934, p. 12).

The principal branches of the club are located in New York City; Chicago; Philadelphia; Hollywood; Indianapolis; Detroit; Boston; St. Louis; Grand Rapids; Milwaukee; Hartford, Conn.; Santa Fe; and Mena, Ark. (Columbia College). It is understood that the leading lights of the Chicago section are members of the Chicago Artists Equity.

The Detroit branch operates a John Reed Club of Art with Bill Fanning as instructor. The New York branch also operates a John Reed School of Art with H. Giltentkamp, Louis Rebok, Louis Lozowick, William Gropper, Alfred Griml, Reginald Marsh, Iluco Noda, Robert Minor, Nicolai Cikovsky, Hugo Gellert, Raphael Soyer, David Alfaro Siqueiros (Mexican), William Siegel, Mordcaire Gorelik, and Anton Refregier as instructors. The Boston John Reed Club also operates a school of art, of which Arthur Bener is secretary. The school is located in Brookline Village.

Orrick Jones, member of the club, painted the communistic murals of the Works Progress Administration in the old courthouse at St. Louis which caused so much furor. Many of the club's "class struggle" paintings have been exhibited in the Communist museums in Russia.

Edward Dahlberg, Kenneth Burke, Horace Gregory, and Joshua

All of the John Reed Club leaders are engaged in revolutionary activities, a lot in propaganda, agitation, and organizational work. Some of the leaders are:

Scott Nearing	Bill Jordan
John Van Zant	Edith Margot
Joe Hoffman	William Killa
Bill Sentner	Carl Haessler
Jan Wittenberg	Paul Burns
Morris Topchevsky	Merle Colby
Pauline Roumaine	Frank Rudnick
P. Paul	Joseph Busocol
Stanley De Graft	Oskar Margolin
Bill Browder	Harold Wolcott
Ralph Munson	Mary Heaton Vorse
Mark Marvin	H. W. L. Dana
Sam Gasper	Harry Carlisle
Norman MacLeod	Jacob Friedland
Max Axelrod	Gertrude Fleischman
Eugene Leslie	Hugo Koch
Herb Klein	Charles Friend
Joseph Kalay	Ben Shahn
H. C. Lorena	A. Markoff
Maurice Leon	Meyer Shapiro
A. Zimmerman	Lewis Mumford
Morris Merlin	Aaron Goodleman
Mitchell Siporin	

In 1935 (April 26-27) there was proposed a national convention of American revolutionary writers. The call for the convention was signed by Earl Browder, (national secretary of the Communist Party), Michael Gold, Granville Hicks, (Communist professor at Harvard), Theodore Dreiser, Nathan Asch, Lester Cohen, Edward Dahlberg, John L. Spivak, Nelson Algren, Arnold B. Armstrong, Maxwell Bodenheim, Thomas Boyd, Bob Brown, Fielding Burke, Kenneth Jackson, Robert Coates, Erskine Caldwell, Alan Calmer, Robert Cantwell, Jack Conroy, Malcolm Cowley, Guy Endore, James T. Farrell, Kenneth Fearing, John Ford, Waldo Frank, Joseph Freeman, Eugene Gordon, Horace Gregory, Henry Hart, Clarence Hathaway, Josephine Herbst, Robert Herrick, Langston Hughes, Orrick Johns, Arthur Kallet, Lincoln Kirstein, Herbert Kline, Joshua Kunitz, John Howard Lawson, Tillie Lerner, Meridel Le Sueur, Melvin Levy, Robert Morris Lovett, Louis Lozowick, Grace Lumpkin, Lewis Mumford, Edna Ward Newhouse, Joseph North, Moissaye J. Olgin, Samuel Ornitz, Myra Page, John Dos Passos, Paul Peters, Allen Porter, Harold Preece, William Holling, George Sklar, Lincoln Steffens, Philip Stevenson, Genevieve Taggard, Alex. Under Trachtenberg, Nathaniel West, Ella Winter, and Richard Wright. You will note that these are all John Reed Club leaders.

The call stated that the League of American Writers would be affiliated with the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, as was the John Reed Club. The call further stated there was need for a further organization of revolutionary writers to convince the people of the necessity of the struggles against capitalism and for the institution of Marxism, as well as to fight "fascist reaction" in the United States.

The Congress of American Revolutionary Writers was held on April 29, 1935, at Mecca Temple, New York City. The League of American Writers was born there. Waldo Frank was elected chairman of the league. The members of the honorary presiding committee for the congress chosen by the American writers included prominent Communists of foreign countries, including Henry Barbusse, Romain Rolland, Ludwig Benn, Heinrich Mann, Maxim Gorky, Fedor Gladkov, Mikhail Sholokhov, Sergei Tretakov, Sergei Dinamov, Jacques Roubaud, Liu Ian Chi, Kirohata Kuchara, Juan de la Cabada, Juan Marinello, Rafael Alberti, and Giovanni Gervanetto.

Messages and greetings to the Congress were received from the following: Agnes Smedley (China); Johannes Becher and Anna Seghers (both in exile in Paris); Boris Pilnyak, Sergei Tretakov, Fedor Gladkov, Dinamov, Apelin, and others from the Soviet Union; Andersen-Nexo, the Danish novelist; China League of Left Writers; the Union of Soviet Writers; Madame Sun Yat-sen in China; and Prof. Granville Hicks of Harvard. Michael Gold was introduced to the delegates attending the Congress as "the revolutionary writer." In his address he alluded to the bus-

I. Maximilian Martin, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Ben Gold (Communist), general president of the International Fur Workers' Union; and Walter Reuther, communistic president of Local 174, of the United Auto Workers Association. The American Labor Party also sent its greetings.

James Ford, Communist Negro leader and the perennial candidate for vice president of the United States on the Communist Party ticket, was the keynote speaker at the congress. Max Yergan, associate to the national secretary of the National Negro Congress, delivered the second major address. Yergan is allegedly an alien (South African). He is director of the International Committee on African Affairs; a writer for the official Communist organ, *Workers' Worker*; and cooperates with other Communist organizations. Phillip Morris, C. I. O. official and leader of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, was the next speaker. He said the C. I. O. was open to men and women of any political belief, race, and creed. He cooperated with Communists in setting up the Fraternal Orders Committee.

The delegates to the congress protested to President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley because Negroes, it charged, are denied the rights and privileges of the Railway Mail Service, and that the union thereof discriminates against the Negroes in the Service. They also protested against social discrimination in the railway employees' unions, in gas, electric, water, etc. streetcar, and other utilities.

Greetings from Negro Communists in the "red front" armies of Spain and from Espanol Martinez, Communist president of the Club Obrero, were from Clarence Hathaway, editor of the official organ of the Communist Party, *Daily Worker*, also addressed the Congress. Harry Ward, head of the Communist-Socialist front—the American League for Peace and Democracy—and S. C. Chung, of the Communist organization, American Friends of the Chinese People, were among the speakers.

Resolutions of the Communist brand against war and fascism were adopted. Herbert Benjamin, Communist and general secretary-treasurer of the Workers' Alliance of America, the Communist-Socialist front among unemployed and relief workers, spoke, and the National Negro Congress adopted resolutions in line with its demands.

Edward E. Strong delivered an address on Negro Youth and the Right to Freedom and Equality. Strong is a member of the administrative committee of the American Youth Congress, the American League Against War and Fascism (now the American League for Peace and Democracy); a member of the organizing committee of the World Youth Congress; secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. He spoke of the Communist united front progress. Strong is the national youth chairman of the national Negro Congress.

The poems of Langston Hughes were read by Dorothy Gray. Hughes is a Communist leader and writer.

Henry Winston of the national executive committee of the Young Communist League and one of the editors of the Communist publication *New South* was also the Young Communist Review, addressed the gathering. He appealed to the delegates to follow the "red" line, saying: "We young Communists regard the peoples of all races and nations equally brothers." He damned Wall Street and called for a united front.

The congress adopted a resolution endorsing the (Communist) American Student Union's program and activities. It endorsed the communist-theist love institution, Commonwealth College, located at Mena, Ark. It called for the enactment of the Coffee bill to establish a Bureau of Fine Arts.

Greetings were also received from the (communistic) United Conference Against High Cost of Living, Donald Henderson, the communistic general president of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing, and Allied Workers of America (C. I. O.), and from the Communist organized Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

Resolutions defending foreign born and objecting the deportations and social discriminations were adopted. There were 1,140 delegates attending the congress. They claimed to represent organizations with a combined membership of millions of Negroes.

The following is a list of officers who were elected at the congress:
A. Philip Randolph, president; Arthur Huff Fauset, Max Yergan, Charles Wesley Burton, W. H. Jernagin, Thyra Edwards, vice presidents; John P. Davis, national secretary; U. Simpson Tate, national treasurer; Gladys...

Directors: DeWitt Alcorn, James Baker, Charlotte Brown, Matt Crawford, Charles W. Burton.

Executive board: B. D. Emlis, A. W. Berry, Frank Crosswaith, James W. Ford, Albert Forsythe, Crystal Fauset, Angelo Herndon, Manning Johnson, A. W. Mayo, LeBron Simmons, Henry Johnson, W. H. Gordon.

With friendly Marxian and procommunist heads, such as Rudolph, Yergan, and others; with a national secretary who says he is willing to go down the line with Communists; and with an executive board composed almost entirely of Communists, it can be seen that the Communists have complete control over the National Negro Congress.

The congress held an All Southern Negro Youth conference in Chattanooga in April 1938. Edward Strong was also national executive secretary of that conference. It was reported that 355 delegates, representing organizations composed of 383,720 negroes, were in attendance. The program adopted concentrated on the southern aspect of the Negroes and was in keeping with the program and action of the National Negro Congress.

We assume that John P. Davis, who was elected national secretary of the National Negro Congress, is the same John P. Davis who also heads the Joint Committee for the Defense of Brazilian People; a member of the legal advisory committee of the (Communist) International Labor Defense, and a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy. While Davis denies being a Communist, he says (report of the First National Negro Congress, p. 3): "I am willing to go down fighting for the rights of any negro to exercise his right to join the Communist Party."

The First National Negro Congress, held in Chicago, followed the Communist party line, decrying all congressional bills aimed at the defeat of communism.

COMMUNISTS HOLD ALL-SOUTHERN CONVENTION

In the South those who join the Communist movement realize that such a change in sentiment as Communist plan, if it could be brought about, would give them actual domination of such States as South Carolina and Mississippi, where Negroes are numerically superior and could use their votes to especially great advantage. To many Southern Negroes, therefore, the cunningly devised picture of social and political equality is a vision of the Promised Land. They are even told that the plantations now belonging to the members of the white race will be divided up and given to them.

The profession of friendship by the Communist leaders for members of the Southern colored race are purely hypocritical. In Russia members of the Negro race do not have social equality. It is true that in Communist social festivities in the United States Negro youth are permitted to have white partners for the Communist dance, but this is done purely for propaganda purposes, and the white dance partners are nothing more or less than professional Communists acting as missionaries.

Therefore when men like Browder denounced C. I. O. leaders in the South for any discrimination which may appear against Negroes, the denunciation is for propaganda purposes only, for he works diligently for the C. I. O. in the North. The real plan of the Communist leaders is to establish "black" soviets in the South—something which can be nothing but segregation according to race and color.

The "red" leaders in the South as elsewhere are, so far as possible, using the C. I. O. movement wherever they can take advantage of it. They assert that actions must be organization without discrimination as to race and color—the poor, ignorant sharecropper is to take his place with the skilled white mechanic in the scheme for one grand socialist republic.

That this work of infiltration has gone beyond the talking stage is evident from the results. There are now "red" cells all through the South and they penetrate every industry. Wherever possible Negroes and whites are called into the same meeting—although of course no chance is taken if there is danger of offending "good prospects" among members of the white race.

The work in Dixie has progressed so far that a few weeks, June 1938, ago the Communists deemed it advisable to hold their first All Southern Conference of the Communist Party. Chattanooga was chosen as the place for the first meeting. One hundred and thirty-three delegates, it is reported, came from all parts of Dixie to hear Earl Browder, the national secretary of the Communist Party, and James W. Ford, head of the Negro section of the party. Most of the delegates were youth and about one-third of them were

munist American Student Union, and other sympathetic organizations. Its attitude to national defense reflected the opinions of its radical delegates.

The National Student League, now the American Student Union, was organized early in 1932 and called the Student Congress Against War, held at the University of Chicago the same year with an attendance of 600 delegates. In his address before them, Earl Browder reputedly said "that communism, which opposing imperialist war, was not opposed to the civil war, which was the only way to overthrow capitalist imperialism and stop imperialist war." The league has many antiway committees in institutions of learning. It is alleged that Moscow's Proletariat Youth Organization controls it. We consider it to be a section of the Communist movement. Its University of Chicago publication is sealed Upsurge. Many of its youthful members participate in demonstrations and riots and are placed under arrest. It advocates the abolition of national defense and military training. Its members, while favoring class war, refuse to defend their country or fight in other wars. The National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy held a joint convention in Columbus, Ohio, in 1935, and combined, forming the American Student Union. Their recent convention was held at Vassar College.

In addition to the internationals and congresses, radical pacifists have set up many national committees, councils, federations, leagues, and unions.

The Pennsylvania Committee for total Disarmament was formed in 1930 and took for its slogan "Work for a constitutional amendment to make war and preparedness for war illegal for the United States." This is a supporting organization of the Communist-organized United States Congress Against War and an affiliate of the Green International. The Committee on Militarism in Education, controlled by the United States Congress Against War, is also a supporting organization; \$12,400,000 was allegedly donated by the Garland Fund to finance propaganda against military training in educational institutions.

There are certain radical groups intent upon giving the "reds" free rein in China. It was Sun Yat Sen who founded the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party of China, which is in full alliance with the Communist International. These committees are justice to China, fair play to China, Chinese relief, and hands-off China. We also have many Spanish radical groups as well as Mexican, e. g., hands-off-Mexico committee.

There is a Quaker relief organization which is a section of the War Resisters International Council of International Anti-Militarist Groups, which functions as a peace section under the name of the American Friends Service Committee. At their primary meeting in Holland they declared that they were "working for the supersession of capitalism and imperialism by the establishment of a new social and international order." It cooperates with several radical groups, such as the Fellowship of Reconciliation, League of Industrial Democracy, etc.

A Friends Disarmament Council was formed in 1921, and later merged into the National Council for Limitation of Armaments, which became the National Council for Prevention of War. It conducts a national student forum. They published a printed schedule of Senators and Representatives, giving their record and no vote on the following legislation which they alleged affected world peace: H. R. 5520, war-profits bill; H. R. 7072, naval appropriation bill; H. R. 5720, amendment of National Defense Act; H. R. 5730, amendment of Vinton naval bill; H. R. 5913, appropriation bill, War Department; S. 2253, military disaffection bill. They advocate a war referendum as to foreign wars, free strong neutrality legislation, and advise placing an embargo on the export of arms and munitions, and repeal of Oriental exclusions acts. Their publication is Peace Action. It has a 1938 budget of \$145,000,000 and 50 full-time workers. Apparently its objectives are consistent with other pacifists who would weaken our national defense. Among its 19 affiliated organizations are the Fellowship of Reconciliation and Committee on Militarism in Education: The World Peace Union is one of the 11 cooperating.

The United States Congress Against War organized the American League Against War and Fascism (evidently not against communism) and which is now the American League for Peace and Democracy, whose convention was held recently in Pittsburgh, at which were 4,800 delegates from organizations having 4,500,000 members. It has a national committee youth section. Commonwealth College reputedly favored the American League Against War and Fascism. Its members and students are advised not to take sides. Closer race relations were argued at their congress in Chicago, the Ne-

males appearing bored.

The Emergency Peace Federation of 1914 was revived between February and May 1917 as a rejuvenation of the American Neutral Conference Committee: a group of radical pacifists. They desired a peace favorable to Germany. On February 12, 1917, 250 staged a "peace demonstration" at the White House. On 12, 1930, there was launched the emergency peace campaign by other radical pacifists. Those active in the Emergency Peace Federation formed the American League to Limit Armaments in order to bring about American neutrality and still the then-growing demand for adequate military preparation. The American Union Against Militarism in 1915, which directed a vigorous anti-militarism campaign in 1917 in conjunction with the Women's Peace Party, the Socialist Party, and others. After the passage of the Draft Act, the American Union Against Militarism undertook to assist all persons desiring to avoid the draft and to this end opened a Civil Liberties Bureau, which, in 1917, enlarged its scope and proceeded to operate under the name of the National Civil Liberties Bureau, which, after a change of name in 1920, became known as the American Civil Liberties Union, which has reputedly sponsored many organizations in sympathy with national defense.

The American Civil Liberties Union reputedly controls the Peace Patriots, a radical peace society. Its pamphlet, War Resistance, advocates total disarmament, encourages membership in the Fellowship of Reconciliation and War Resisters League, urges the distribution of the Einstein 2-percent button, and demands that its members be exempted from future war service. Its pledge comprehends the opposition to all preparations for war.

The World Peaceways succeeded the World Peace Posters in 1931. Reputedly the leader of the World Peaceways was with the People's Freedom Union in 1931, which, at that time, condemned American imperialism and opposed any intervention against the Communist leaders of the Russian revolution. Its slogan is "Disarm or be Destroyed." They ignore the fact that our country is protected, that we do not pursue policies of aggression, that we do not conquer, and abhor war. Its monthly bulletin is the Peaceways Forum.

It is affiliated with the United States Congress Against War.

The radical peace complex apparently has penetrated the Roman Catholic Church. The Catholic Association For International Peace is a pacifist international organization. Its leaders are well-known Catholic liberals of the Communist-aiding type. There reputedly is a connection between its directors and the National Religion and Labor Foundation, Labor Defense Council (now I. D.), and a sympathetic bond with the American Civil Liberties Union. There is also the National Catholic Welfare Conference, some of whose leaders cooperate with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Catholic Association for International Peace. In November 1937 they published a survey of communism in the United States, which was evidently compiled so as to minimize possible dangers from communism or not to interfere with its spread. These two Catholic movements are under the stress of the overworked peace motif.

On the theory that the hand that rocks the cradle rules, special pacifist appeal is made to the women. The Women's Peace Party cooperated with the Socialist Party during the World War in the Emergency Peace Federation of 1917, and with the American Union Against Militarism, whose Civil Liberties Bureau demanded the conscientious objectors. There is also the Women's Peace Society, a radical pacifist international nonresistance organization claiming members in every State of our Union and many European countries and affiliated with the War Resisters International. Their members pledge: "I declare that I have no intention never to aid in or sanction war, offensive or defensive, international or civil, in any way." In 1920 the Women's Peace Union was organized as an affiliate of the War Resisters International. They object to the war, and allege that they are militant. Their main object of attack is our flag, which they call a fetish, and maintain that it stands for the glorification of war, hate, violence, and fosters nationalism. Their literature includes the Star-Spangled Banner and opposes any salute to it in our public schools by the children. They state that if you or I salute the flag or stand in the tune of that barbaric war whoop called the Star-Spangled Banner we are complying with the demands of militarism. It is incomprehensible that we have people of this type in our country.

The National Peace Conference was held in Washington, D. C., March 23-26, 1938. The representatives of 41 affiliated organizations and 48 cooperating groups. The conference was instituted in 1933. It was recognized in 1935 as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and its representatives

David Lasser, also a member of the committee, cooperates with Herbert Bealemin, the widely known Communist leader, in heading the Workers Alliance, a Communist-Socialist united front, which includes in its membership 800,000 W. P. A. and unemployed radical workers. Lasser attended the Soviet Government anniversary celebration which was held in Moscow in 1937.

Charles Webber, a member of the committee, has long been associated with various communistic movements in the United States, including the Anti-Imperialist League, John Reed Club, Recognition of Russia Committee, American Civil Liberties Union, League for Industrial Democracy, American League Against War and Fascism (now the American League for Peace and Democracy), and the American Youth Congress. He claims to be a Socialist.

Howard Kester, connected with the league, has been active in left-wing circles such as the Fellowship of Reconciliation. He was an endorser of the First National Convention of the Friends of the Soviet Union in 1934, is treasurer of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, and a member of the committee sponsoring National Sharecroppers Week in 1937.

Devere Allen, a left-winger, has been officially connected with at least 25 national left-wing movements, including the League for Industrial Democracy, the American Advisory Board for the Organization of Progress, which advanced giving Soviet Russia hundreds of thousands of dollars to use in purchasing goods from the United States before the recognition of Russia; the United States Congress Against War, League Against Fascism, Advisory Committee for the Defense of Trotsky, the American Student Union, the American Friends of Spanish Democracy (supporters of the "red front" in Spain).

William R. Amberson, a member of the national committee of the league, is head of the Tennessee branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Murray Baron is one of the group heading the League for Industrial Democracy. He was editor of Socialist Call in 1930, and was a Socialist Party candidate for alderman in New York City in 1934.

Prof. Jerome Davis, who severed his connections with Yale in 1934, was a signer of the Golden Book, which contained eulogies to Russia in 1937. It was published by the Friends of Soviet Russia. Davis opposed the New York State legislative act which barred Communists from holding office (March 1938). Communist publications consider him in the light of an authority on Russia. He is a frequent visitor to Russia, and has learned to speak its language. Davis is State (Connecticut) chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League; a member of the national advisory committee of (communistic-athletic) Commonwealth College of Mena, Ark.; national advisory committee of the American Youth Congress; advisory committee of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy; sponsored the Communist celebration honoring the widely known Communist, "Mother" Bloor, in 1937; member of the advisory board of the Russian Reconstruction Farms, 1928; national committee of the League Against Fascism, 1932; League for Industrial Democracy; Federal Council of Churches, and the Society for Cultural Relations with Russia.

Franz Daniel was (and may be yet) connected with the John Reed Club. He is also active in the League for Industrial Democracy, and was Socialist Party candidate for Congress from Pennsylvania in 1932.

George Clifton Edwards is a member of the national advisory committee of Commonwealth College; is State chairman (Texas) of the American Civil Liberties Union, and was Socialist Party candidate for Governor of Texas in 1932.

Harold Fay is a member of the board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union; Norman Thomas campaign committee in 1930; is connected with the emergency peace campaign and the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Royal W. France is a professor at Rollins College, Fla. He was one of the signers of the Fellowship of Reconciliation petitions in 1932 for recognition of Russia; a sponsor of a testimonial dinner to Norman Thomas in 1936; a member of the national committee of the Worker Defense League.

Albert Goldman was treasurer of a League given for the Communist race date for Vice President of the United States in 1932. He was a member of the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky in 1937.

Murray Gross was a Socialist Party candidate in 1930 for New York Assembly. He sponsored Thomas and Nelson, candidates for President and Vice President of the United States in 1930. He was a Socialist Party candidate for Congress in 1936. He is a member of the board of directors of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Powers Hapgood, although not an alien-born, has certainly adopted the racist of alien theories. With his brother, he set up an experiment in "Industrial

democracy" in Indianapolis which was a complete flop insofar as carrying out the theory to a successful conclusion is concerned. It has been charged that the experiment became an instrument of dictatorial control instead of "Industrial democracy," as planned. Although Hapgood was roundly denounced by radicals for his final attitude in its operation, he is back in the radical ring, active in C. I. O. agitation and organization in the New England section. He was arrested and jailed in the Maine shoe strike uprisings. He was a member of the executive committee of the Socialist Party in 1933, and has been a candidate for various offices in Indiana on the Socialist Party ticket. He is a member of the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, and a contributor to America for All, the Challenge, and the Socialist Call, prominent Socialist publications. The official organ of the Communist Party quotes Powers Hapgood as having said: "If the Socialist Party wants a united front with the labor union, the Communist Party must be included."

Leda Hacker is a member of the advisory board of the American Student Union; the American Committee for the Defense of Trotsky in 1937; the Thomas and Nelson Socialist Party Campaign Committee in 1936; sponsor of the Consumers Union of the United States.

Maynard C. Krueger is a member of the national council of the League for Industrial Democracy; vice chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament; sponsor of the testimonial dinner to Norman Thomas, and was connected with the National Religion and Labor Foundation. Krueger was a contributor to Socialist publications in 1936.

Freda Kirchwey is Mrs. Evans Clark, whose husband was secretary to Ludwig Marx, deported to Russia as a bolshevik agent in this country during the World War. She is a member of the board of directors of the American Fund for Public Service; Garland fund which has contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to Communist movements in the United States; a member of the national committee of All-American Anti-Imperialist League; contributor to the Communist publication, New Masses; advisory board of the American League Against War and Fascism; board of directors of the League for Industrial Democracy; supporter of Norman Thomas for President of the United States; American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky in 1937; central committee of the medical bureau of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy; advisory board of the American Student Union; supporter of Brookwood College; demanded pardon of two German Communists who were accused of treason in 1937.

Harry Laidler, a well-known Socialist Party politician, was a candidate for borough president in New York City in 1932, and ran for office on the Socialist Party ticket on several occasions; member of the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky; signer of Friends of Soviet Union Golden Book; board of editors of New Frontier; sponsoring committee of the American Student Union dinner in 1937; sponsor of Brookwood College fund appeal in 1936; delegate to Socialist Party convention in 1936; arrangements committee for United States Congress Against War in 1932; Federal Council of Churches; contributor to Socialist Planning and A Socialist Program.

Prof. Robert Moraw Lovett, of the University of Chicago, was a member of the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union; national committee, American Birth Control League; national committee, All-American Anti-Imperialist League which helped finance the Nicaraguan revolutionists against American Marines in 1930; national council of the Committee on Militarism in Education, which opposes military training; International Committee for the Defense of Political (red) Prisoners; president, League for Industrial Democracy; one of editors of New Republic; national committee, American League for India's Freedom; signer of Fellowship of Reconciliation petition for recognition of Russia; contributor to Socialist Planning and A Socialist Program; contributor to Socialist publications; advisory board of Russian Reconstruction Farms; arrangements committee for United States Congress Against War; American Committee for Struggle Against War; national committee of League Against Fascism; national committee, International Labor Defense; endorser, national convention of Friends of Soviet Union; advisory committee, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; executive committee, Farmer Labor Political Federation; League for Mutual Aid; advisory editor, Champion of Youth; general committee, Friends of Spanish Democracy; sponsor of mass celebration in honor of the Communist, "Mother" Bloor; advisory committee, American Youth Congress; endorser, Conference of the Aid Council, 1928; defended Soviet purges and killings of objectors in Spain, 1938 (see Sunday Worker, Mar. 20, 1938, p. 6).

H. L. Mitchell, a member of the Southern Tenant Farmers; a member of the United Canning, Agricultural, and Allied Workers of America, a C. I. O. unit, headed by Donald Henderson, a Communist.

Paul Porter is field secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy; Student Enrollment Committee of the War Registers League; Socialist Party candidate for State senator, New York, in 1932.

A. Phillip Randolph, chairman of the Norman Thomas campaign committee in 1936, is director of the Consumers Union of the United States; sponsor of the Emergency Peace Campaign; advisory board of the National Religion and Labor Foundation; sponsor of the celebration for "Mother" Bloor; executive committee of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy; advisory board, Commonwealth College; Chinese aid movement of the League for Peace and Democracy; president, Negro Congress; sponsor, League for Mutual Aid; sponsor Second World Youth Congress to be held in August 1938.

Carl Rausenbush is a member of the executive committee of the League for Industrial Democracy; member of the Norman Thomas Campaign Committee; board of directors, New Frontiers.

Joseph Schlossberg, born in Russia May 1, 1875, edited *Das Abendblatt*, 1900-1902, and *Der Arbeiter* in 1904-11; member of Socialist Workmen's Circle; national committee, American Civil Liberties Union; national committee, League Against Fascism; board of directors, League for Industrial Democracy; American Friends of Spanish Democracy; Emergency Peace Campaign; Rand School, extremely Socialist institution.

Morris Shapiro is a member of the board of directors of the New York Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy; Socialist Party candidate for New York County City Court, 1936.

Tucker P. Smith is a secretary of the Committee on Militarism in Education, Socialist Party candidate for Congress (New York), 1930; World Peace Posters; National Religion and Labor Foundation; Emergency Peace Committee; War Registers League; Brookwood Labor College; Emergency Peace Campaign; signer "Golden Book."

Monroe Sweetland is a member of the Intercollegiate Council of the League for Industrial Democracy; arrangements committee for the United States Congress Against War; Emergency Peace Campaign; sponsor, American Student Union homecoming celebration, 1937.

Abraham Abramowitz is a member of the Socialist Party and was candidate on the Socialist Party ticket for city court, Bronx, N. Y., 1930.

John Edelman is a member of the general committee of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy; board of directors, Affiliated Schools for Workers; His Committee of Pennsylvania, American Civil Liberties Union; Committee to Total Disarmament.

Mary Fox is executive secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy; arrangements committee, United States Congress Against War; advisory board, Cooperative Distributors, Inc.; secretary, Norman Thomas Campaign Committee, 1932; delegate to Socialist Party Convention, 1936; secretary-treasurer, Joint Committee (Communists and Socialists) to Aid Herndon Defense (Communist Negro of Atlanta, Ga.); advisory committee, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy; advisory board, American Student Union; national advisory committee, American Youth Congress.

Most of these individuals are connected with various other radical movements in the United States. Some have records dating back to the New York Mass Legislature investigation of subversive activities in 1924. (See report.) Many of them are active in C. I. O. circles, even though they may not be listed accordingly, above.

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

Workers Defense League cooperated with Communist International for Defense, American Civil Liberties Union, and American League for Peace and Freedom in fund-raising for C. I. O. drive against "Hague" of Jersey City (February 11, 1938, Mecca Temple, New York City).

Workers Defense League cooperated with the American Civil Liberties Union General Defense Committee (Industrial Workers of the World), Workers Alliance, Negro Labor Committee in Tampa, Fla., in 1936.

THE LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

(The main propaganda and agitation agency of the Socialists)

When listening to this report keep in mind the fact that the History of the Russian Revolution, written by Communist authors, like that written by William Z. Foster (leader of the Communist Party of the United States), asserts, as on page 112: "It has been truly said that the early revolutionary movement in Russia did not originate with the masses (workers) but was brought to them by the intellectuals. This is partly true everywhere . . ."

In 1905, in a loft over Peck's Restaurant in New York City, Jack London and other American intellectual revolutionists organized the Intercollegiate Society, only later to be known as the League for Industrial Democracy. Their explanation of the movement was that it has been organized "for the purpose of promoting an intelligent interest in socialism among college men and women, graduates and undergraduates." The movement was placed in charge of a group selected to represent "the largest possible number of universities and colleges in the different parts of the United States, all alumni taking an active interest in socialism and who could promote it among students and faculties." Jack London, world-famed radical, acted as the first chairman of the affair.

It developed shortly into open advocacy of, instead of merely interest in, Marxian socialism based upon the Marx "Communist manifesto." Chapters were established in a large number of colleges and universities, cities, and towns. It has arranged for and sent lecturers on tours to various educational institutions, where it has also organized conferences, discussions, groups, and conventions. It issues publications, pamphlets, and books, and directed in a systematic way the Socialist propaganda among students and graduates, collaborating with the socialistically inclined members of the faculties.

The secretary of the society was Harry W. Laidler (Socialist propagandist, and author of Socialism in Thought and Action), and up to 1916 it had successfully organized chapters in 72 or more of our largest educational institutions. The society's report of 1915-16 showed their chief lecturers had addressed 3,450 students in 120 colleges, and 12,000 others. They addressed some 80 economics and other classes and spoke before a score of entire college bodies.

The original official organ of the society, known as the Intercollegiate Socialist, edited by Harry Laidler, gave as its object the promotion of "an intelligent interest in socialism among college men and women."

Mrs. Florence Kelley (Wischniewsky) became president of the society. Mrs. Kelley translated the Communist Manifesto into English, and has been a direct correspondent with Friedrich Engels, coauthor with Marx, of the Communist Manifesto. Even Clark was vice president, and Prof. H. W. L. Dana, second the president. Officially connected with the organization were Norman Thomas (Socialist), Vida Scudder, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Helen Phelps Stokes (Communist), Robert W. Dunn (Communist), Winthrop Lane, Alexander Trachtenberg (Communist), Freda Kirchwey, and others (some Socialists, others Communists).

Among the contributors to the movement were Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Helen Stokes, William Gross Lloyd (later indicted as a Communist organizer in Chicago), A. M. Todd, Max Senior, Lucy Eastman, Mrs. A. H. Daken, William Z. Ladd, and other radicals. Many of the articles in the organ dealt favorably with the Russian revolution and the Communist experiment. In the April 1919 issue of the magazine, Trachtenberg's article, on page 32, said in brief: "The Russian revolution is the heritage of the world. It must be permitted to develop unhampered. It must live, so that Russia may be truly free, and through its freedom blaze the way for industrial democracy throughout the world." On pages 47 and 48 of the same issue appears a long diatribe upholding the Industrial Workers of the World and condemning the United States Government for its severe treatment of them.

Is another organ of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the Socialist Review, also edited by Harry Laidler, February 1920 issue, pages 151, 152, and 153, the United States Government is again condemned for its harshness in dealing with Communists and Industrial Workers of the World, and it encourages students arrested to indulge in "folded arms" strikes. It urges "a resort to violence" (such as the French Revolution) and also urges "members of the working class to ally to the defense of the Industrial Workers of the World."

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Justice

INVESTIGATION OF UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA
ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SPECIAL
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SEVENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION

ON

H. Res. 282

TO INVESTIGATE (1) THE EXTENT, CHARACTER, AND OBJECTS
OF UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED
STATES, (2) THE DIFFUSION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF
SUBVERSIVE AND UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA THAT IS INSTI-
GATED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES OR OF A DOMESTIC ORIGIN
AND ATTACKS THE PRINCIPLE OF THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT
AS GUARANTEED BY OUR CONSTITUTION, AND (3) ALL OTHER
QUESTIONS IN RELATION THERETO THAT WOULD AID CON-
GRESS IN ANY NECESSARY REMEDIAL LEGISLATION

VOLUME 4

NOVEMBER 19, 22, 23, 28
DECEMBER 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, AND 14, 1938
AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Com.

Mr. BARON. Again, let me say that I expose individuals in the trade union movements and other organizations as Communists; because I believe there is a moral right in exposing them, so that the membership of their organizations know from where comes the policy that they propose, and they can act intelligently upon those propositions.

I speak now of the president of Local 16, the largest unit in the United Professional and Office Workers Union of America, by the name of Peter K. Hawley.

Peter K. Hawley, the president of the union, was expelled from the progressive group in that union, which group I headed, for being a Communist plant in that group.

The CHAIRMAN. What position does Peter K. Hawley hold?

Mr. BARON. He is president of the largest unit within the United Professional and Office Workers Union. That is the biggest local in New York—Local 16.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Socialists expelled him?

Mr. BARON. Not the Socialists—the anti-Stalinists in the union. Like in Congress and other places, there are groups formed on certain propositions. The progressive group in that union expelled Peter K. Hawley from the group because he was a plant of the Communist group.

Another individual in that union is Norma Aaronson. She is the general organizer of that union in New York. She was formerly leader of the dual Communist union, the Office Workers Union of New York, and she is a known Communist.

Morris Yanoff, who is general manager of that union, has been a candidate on the Communist Party ticket several years ago.

The next person I want to refer to is Claude Williams. Claude Williams is head of Commonwealth College; and I am going to read from the Socialist Call, the issue of Saturday, September 3, 1938:

Socialists and other friends of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union should be informed that President Butler of the union, on the basis of documentary evidence, is bringing charges that Claude Williams, the head of Commonwealth College, has been secretly a member of the Communist Party and is cooperating with the Communists in the Commonwealth College to capture the S. T. F. U.

Mr. STARNES. That Commonwealth College is down in Arkansas!

Mr. BARON. Yes, sir.

The next individual I wish to refer to is the head of the Workers' Alliance of America, the president. David Lasser was asked to resign from the Socialist Party because he was following the Communist line in that organization.

Mr. STARNES. And Oscar Fuss, the first vice president, is an avowed Communist; that is correct, is it not, Mr. Baron?

Mr. BARON. According to my information, Fuss is a Communist. Joseph Lash, I believe, the president or the head—I do not know his title—of the American Student Union, a very powerful organization in propagandizing collective security—Joseph Lash was asked to resign from the Socialist Party because he was following the Communist line in that organization.

Mr. STARNES. In other words, the Southern Tenant Farmers Union is controlled by the Communists?

Mr. BARON. No; the Southern Tenant Farmers Union was anti-Communist and was exposing—

Mr. STARNES. This fellow as president of Commonwealth College?

Mr. BARON. Yes.

Mr. STARNES. But the president, the head of the Workers' Alliance, was expelled from the Socialist Party because of his communistic activities?

Mr. BARON. That is right.

Mr. STARNES. And his first vice president, Oscar Fuss, is an open and avowed Communist?

Mr. BARON. Yes. But more important than those two is Herbert Benjamin.

Mr. STARNES. He is the power behind the throne; he has been and is an open and avowed Communist?

Mr. BARON. That is right.

Mr. STARNES. He is really the power behind the throne in the Workers' Alliance movement?

Mr. BARON. That is right.

I just want to make this concluding statement and I will be through with my testimony.

I am perfectly aware that the wolves are howling, and they are ready to tear apart one who has strayed from the pack.

I know also that it will be charged that I sold out.

I plead guilty to that charge; I have sold out. I have sold out the dictators; I have sold out fascism, whether its color may be brown, black, or red.

In return for this sell-out I have given myself peace of mind that I had not remained silent concerning the twin menace of communism and fascism.

And I say to my friends in New York, of the Socialist Party, that they have an opportunity to tell the entire world that the Socialist Party has at last ceased to aid and abet the criminal activities of the Communist movement by refusing to accept my resignation from the party.

I want again to repeat in closing that whatever criticism there is of the Dies committee, I still consider the committee as a public forum from the House of Representatives of the United States Government, and that that committee has in no way or fashion told me what to say and what not to say, that those who really want to do something concrete about the admitted menace of communism and fascism in the United States have a public forum in which they can do it.

The CHAIRMAN. In that connection, may I say, Mr. Baron, that this committee has invited repeatedly every organization and every individual who has been involved directly or indirectly in any charge to appear before the committee and give us their testimony.

The first thing this committee did was to invite Mr. John L. Lewis to appear before this committee.

Instead of pursuing the course of appearing before the committee and under oath testifying either for or against, whichever the case may be, most of these individuals and organizations have resorted to a campaign of abuse and misrepresentation, evidently feeling that they could discredit the investigation by witticism or by sarcasm or ironic remarks when, as a matter of fact, they have only increased suspicion throughout the country with regard to their activities, as manifested by the fact that we are receiving thousands of letters